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HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1743.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom

From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895.

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT, KROEGER PIANO

DEAR SIR.—It gives me much pleasure to

testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabi-

net Grand, launched by me at the series

of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall

Dr. Day was granted permission to

order other appliances or articles

necessary to make the outfit complete.

Dr. Day read the following letter

regarding the cholera g-r-m slides sent

to Hermann M. Biggs M. D., director

of the Bacteriological Laboratory of

the health department of New York:

"Your letter with the accompanying

report of the Port Physician and

microscopic slides made from the

dejecta of cholera patients and from

cultures, reached me in due time.

"In expressing an opinion as to the

character of organisms found on these

slides, as you say in your letter, a

positive answer is impossible; but,

in view of the histories and the mor-

phological appearance of all the or-

ganisms present, I should feel if the

question personally as to the nature

of these organisms. They are, in my

opinion, without reasonable doubt,

cholera spirilli. Their appearance is

so characteristic that, while a scien-

tific positive opinion cannot be

expressed, yet a practically positive

conclusion may be certainly reached.

The preparations are satisfactory one,

and in all of them are numerous

organisms which give the characteris-

tic appearances of cholera bacilli.

As you well know, the morphology of

these bacilli differs very considera-

bly from specimens derived from diff-
erent sources, and this is shown in these

specimens; but notwithstanding this

fact, there are, as I have said, many

organisms which are morphologically

identical with those which are largely

found in the intestinal discharges and

in the early relative cultures of chol-

era bacilli, I need hardly say that the

cases, as related to you, give a charac-

teristic clinical history, and, in view

of the epidemiological facts, that no

other diagnosis than Asiatic cholera

could have been reached.

—HERMANN M. BIGGS."

Dr. Emeron moved that the report

of F. S. Dodge on sewerage of Hono-
lulu, together with the letter from

Colonel Waring, be sent to the Minis-
ter of the Interior, with the recom-
mendation of the Board of Health.

That some system of sewerage be in-
troduced in Honolulu. Carried.

At 4:30 Board went into executive

session.

A canvass among the druggists of

this place reveals the fact that Cham-

berlain's are the most popular phar-

macists sold.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, espe-
cially, is regarded

as in the lead of all throat trouble

remedies, and as such, is freely pre-
scribed by physicians. As a group

medicine, it is also unexcelled and

most popular with young children

keep a bottle always handy for in-
stant use. The editor of the Graphic

repeatedly known Chamberlain's

Cough Remedy to do the work after

all other medicines had failed.—The

Kimball S. D. Graphic. For sale at

25 and 50 cents per bottle by all drug-

ists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH

& Co., Agents for H. I.

Sold in Bottles 2

had been lost, and obtaining a new one at each place. This could be easily done by swearing that his certificate had been lost and paying 25 cents for a new one. In such a manner he would be able to cover up his tracks.

Minister Smith thought that the enforcement of some of the details of the law should be left to the regulations of the Minister of the Interior.

Third Mark to Identify.

Rep. Rycroft spoke in favor of the third mark or stamp as a mode of identification.

Legislative Representative (on a stage whisper). Suppose it got out of a buzz saw?

Rep. Robertson said that the duplicate should bear the same number as the original certificate. It would not do to have new numbers.

Minister Cooper moved to amend by inserting after "duplicate" the words "and shall have the number of the original certificate endorsed thereon." Carried.

Minister Smith moved to amend that the sworn statement of the loss of a certificate be in writing.

Rep. Winston was sure that the officials would be unable to distinguish between the handwriting of two Chinamen or two Japanese.

Moved for the passage of the bill.

Brighter After Luncheon.

Rep. Hanuna said that the House had considered the Registration Act long enough. The members were not as bright as when they first started in at 10 o'clock. He thought that if adjournment were taken for a little while they would be brighter.

At noon the House adjourned until 1:30.

Afternoon Session.

House convened at 1:30 and continued the discussion of various sections of the Registration Bill.

Section 14, relating to fines for misrepresentation in applying for certificates of registration, met with some opposition. Rep. Winston asked that the penalty be increased from \$5 to \$25 for a violation of this section of the law.

Minister Cooper suggested the substitution of the word fine for penalty. Carried.

Rep. Richards asked for reconsideration of section 8, as the reading of this section would make the Collector of Customs amenable to the penalty.

Minister Cooper thought such was not the intention.

Motion to reconsider was lost.

Rep. Rycroft thought it best to let the bill stand. It would assure the prompt action of such official of the government in the performance of his duty. It was the only safeguard against the law becoming a dead letter.

Rep. Richards had no objection to the fine, but thought it unusual and it might inflict unnecessary hardship.

Rep. Winston favored reducing the penalty in section 8 to \$25.

Minister Cooper—The section is rather complex, and as there are so many different persons liable that it would be difficult to say where the responsibility would rest.

Motion to reconsider lost.

Section 14 passed as amended.

Section 15 was changed to read, "guilty of the crime of perjury."

Section 15, referring to records to be kept by registrars and the manner of their keeping.

Rep. Rycroft wanted the word "death" inserted, as death was evidently a change of residence.

Passed as amended.

Minister Cooper was a little skeptical regarding the drawing of the act, as the schedules were not a part of the act.

Rep. Richards suggested that the schedules be made a part of section 20.

Minister Cooper put the motion "that the following forms become a part of this act." Carried.

Passed second reading.

Rep. Hanuna moved that bill be typewritten and read for third time tomorrow (Thursday).

Amendments to House Bill No. 1.

Speaker Naone stated that the next bill before the House was the reading of House Bill No. 1, as amended by the Senate. This related to leases by Minister of the Interior.

Clerk read a communication from the Land Commission suggesting the concurrence of the House in the amendments adopted by the Senate.

The amendments were in section 2, which provided for an insurance on the building erected. Insurance to be for two-thirds the cost of building, and to be in favor of the lessor.

On motion of Rep. Robertson the amendment was concurred in.

Improvements in Hilo.

Senate Bill No. 6, entitled an act for improving the streets in the town of Hilo, island of Hawaii, came up for second reading.

Rep. Richards wanted it stated in the bill that Wainuenue street should be 54 feet wide, which was a compromise between 60 and 50 feet.

Rep. Rycroft asked that the section go to the committee.

Minister Cooper favored referring to committee, as he understood the President had prepared a bill in detail covering this one. Carried.

Section 5 was amended by the Senate to read publication in some paper published at Hilo.

Rep. Robertson amended to read "in some newspaper" as the Hilo Tribune might be up the name in less than two years. Carried.

Rep. Robertson thought section 6 should be amended so as to limit the time of making improvements. The act as it reads bars the law owner from any right to recoup damages for improvements of property after Government has signified its intention to make alterations in the street. He thought it would be just to fix the limit to some certain period.

Minister Smith objected to amend, as the changes in the streets could be made only as the Government had the money to go on with the work. He felt that Hilo should not be deprived of these improvements just because the

Government found itself unable to accomplish the work within the time specified in the act as it now stands.

Rep. Bond objected to the amendment. It was a case of loss to the man who owned the property whether it was acquired by the Government now or hereafter. He favored looking ahead where it was possible. Streets should be laid out in localities where it was possible long in advance.

Minister Smith said the passage of the law was practically the same as in Honolulu, citing Fort street as an instance. Persons might sometimes want to build from King street to Wainuenue, but they would have to fall back to that line. He had been with the Electric Railway Commission a number of times and it was the narrow streets in some of the districts which stood as an obstacle in the way of an electric rail-way system here.

Rep. Richards said there was as much difference between the Honolulu bill and the Hilo bill as there is between chalk and cheese. The people along Wainuenue street are willing to surrender the number of feet of land necessary to widen the street; they only ask that they be given the same number of feet on the rear. We can widen the streets with but little cost, but believe that persons holding leases and having property there should know when the work will begin. So long as the people are willing to give their land the work should begin at once. A year from this time the people may not be willing to give up their property for nothing.

Minister Smith agreed with the previous speaker regarding Wainuenue street. He could not agree with Rep. Robertson regarding limit of time; the lines should be laid and remain. Hilo is destined to be a large place, as it is the seaport of a very large undeveloped country, and the streets of Hilo should be outlined before the town grows.

Rep. Robertson thought the argument of the Attorney General favored the speaker's contentions rather than his own. He cited the case of the Perry block, Nuuanu and Hotel. It was evident that at some time a road jury had fixed the width of Nuuanu street, and Perry built his new block in accordance with the will of that jury. He has been deprived of the use and income of fifteen feet of storeroom ever since. He gets nothing, while the owners of stores on Nuuanu street from Hotel street to Chaplain lane have all their store room without a particle of loss. He proposed to make the same contentions in the bill regarding Honolulu streets.

Minister Smith thought it better to let the bill remain as it is rather than have to re-enact at the end of two years. The section was passed in the bill.

Rep. Richards asked the definition of the word "practicable" in section 8.

Minister Smith said it meant about the same as "at once" or "just as soon as it could be done." Passed as read.

Rep. Robertson moved that the bill be made the special order of the day for Thursday.

Minister Smith asked for a suspension of the rules so that he might answer questions asked regarding the number and wages of policemen on the islands of Maui and Molokai, and to present a bill which he gave notice of this morning. The police on Maui are as follows:

MAUI POLICE, FEBRUARY, 1894.

Wailuku—	13 officers, 1 captain	\$ 50
	4 officers, \$35	140
	2	37
	3	90
	1	25
	1	20
	1	15
Makawao—	7 officers—1	35
	3	90
	1	25
	2	30
Hana—	8 officers—1	30
	4	80
	1	15
Lahaina—	7 officers—1	35
	3	90
	1	25
	2	30
M. Iokai—	9 officers—1	25
	2	40
	6	90
	42	\$ 654

The sale of Foreign Goods.

He read an amendment to the law governing sale of foreign products on the Islands. This provides that this shall not be construed to include newspapers. Stalls, however, erected for the sale of such newspapers could not be allowed.

Passed first reading. Passed second by title. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Adjourned.

—

Twenty-second Day.

WEDNESDAY, March 18

The principal business of the Senate at present is being done in the committee.

After the usual opening exercises the secretary read a communication from the House announcing that the Senate amendments to House Bill No. 1 had been accepted.

The Judiciary Committee presented a favorable report on House Bill No. 5 relating to the custody and preservation of the records of the District Courts.

Senator Holstein presented his bill amending section 12 of Act 8, relating to contested elections. The bill went to the Printing Committee.

The great seal was taken up. Further criticism being passed on different points in the seal the matter was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee.

House Bill No. 5, with the report of the committee, was taken up, passed the second reading and made the special order for Tuesday.

Adjourned.

—

House of Representatives.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Military Committee on House Bill No. 8 as follows:

Military Committee Reports.

"Your Military Committee, to whom was referred House Bill No. 8, entitled An Act to better define the duties and powers of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the military forces of the Republic, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that they approve of the object of the bill which is to make the Minister of Foreign Affairs the chief administrative officer of the military forces, and responsible for the expenditure of the appropriation for the support of said forces and they recommend that the bill pass."

License to Sell Papers.

Rep. Robertson also reported for the Judiciary Committee on the Attorney General's bill regarding the sale of newspapers on the streets, as follows:

"Your Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred 'An Act to amend chapter 70 of the Session Laws of 1892, etc.,' having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that in our opinion the bill is too broad in that it will permit the sale of foreign papers without requiring any license of the seller. This would not be fair to the news dealers, who have to pay merchandise license. We recommend that the second paragraph of section 1 of the bill be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5—Every person who shall sell any goods, wares or merchandise of foreign product or manufacture without a license, or of the provisions of this Act, upon conviction thereof before any magistrate, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or in default of payment shall be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court, provided, however, that nothing contained in this Act, nor in any license issued under it shall be construed to prohibit the sale of foreign newspapers upon the streets of any town or village in the Hawaiian Islands, by any person holding a license to sell goods, wares, and merchandise under this Act."

On motion of the Attorney General the report of the committee was accepted.

On motion of the Attorney General, the bill as amended passed second reading by title.

On motion of Rep. Robertson, it was decided to read the bill the third time during the afternoon session.

Give Clerks Their Due.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on the salary of the second clerk of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, as follows:

"For many years prior to 1894 the salary of the first clerk, who was formerly the deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, was fixed at \$4,000 for two years, and the salary of the second clerk, who was formerly the second deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, was \$3,600 for two years.

"In 1894 the salaries of the first and second clerks were reduced to \$3,600 and \$3,000 respectively for the two years. Since the reorganization of the judiciary in 1892 the work and responsibility of these clerkships have not decreased, but rather the contrary.

"Unless there is to be an uniform scaling down of salaries throughout the appropriation bill, your committee see no good reason for again reducing the salaries of these clerks.

"Your committee therefore recommend that the salary of the second clerk, First Circuit, pass at \$3,000.

"We also suggest that the salary of the first clerk, First Circuit, be fixed at the same figure as for the last biennial period, viz., \$3,600."

The Attorney General moved that the report be accepted and laid on the table to be considered with the bill. Carried.

Rep. Robertson asked that more time be granted the select committee to whom was referred the bill relating to the extension of certain streets in Honolulu. Granted.

To Amend the Session Laws.

Rep. Hanuna announced his intention of introducing an act amending section 30, chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892, relating to terms of the Circuit Court.

Shall Members Pay for Newspapers?

Rep. Hanuna introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, Members of the House have been receiving regularly copies of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and Kuokoa, and,

"Whereas, These have been of great value to the members of the House on account of the correct Senate reports,

"Resolved, That the clerk be instructed to pay 5 cents to the owners of the aforesaid newspapers for papers sent in the past and papers to be sent in the future."

Rep. Robertson moved the resolution be laid on the table.

Rep. Winston wanted to know why the members should not pay the usual rates instead of 5 cents a copy.

Rep. Hanuna—If the member wants to amend the resolution, let him do it. I don't want to see it laid on the table. However, I will accept the amendment.

Rep. Robertson said there was no need of a resolution authorizing pay for newspapers. Such matters should be left in the hands of the Committee of Accounts. The best place for the resolution seemed to be upon the table. A motion was made to that effect, and upon being put to vote the introducer of the resolution was found to be the only member who raised his hand in dissent.

A motion was made to accept the report of the select committee on that part of the appropriation bill relating to the salary of the second clerk, First Circuit. Carried.

Rep. Richards moved for a reconsideration of the salary of the first clerk, First Circuit and that the item pass at \$3,600. Carried without any objection.

Interior Department.

A motion to refer the items in regard to the salaries of the various clerks in the Interior Department to a special committee was carried.

Bureau of Survey.

Rep. Rycroft, in speaking of the employees of the Survey Department, want-

ed to know what they were doing and what they were paid for.

Minister King explained that they were doing work around town— in fact at any place where they were sent by the Government.

Rep. McBrady—Would it not be cheaper to hire men when wanted, instead of paying salaries for regular employees?

A motion to refer the salaries of all except the Surveyor General of the Bureau of Survey to the Committee on Public Lands. Carried.

Bureau of Immigration.

Rep. Robertson moved that the salary of the inspector in the Bureau of Immigration be raised from \$2,400 to \$3,000. If the registration act passed there would be more work for this office to do. The third assistant clerk in the Interior Department was paid \$3,000. In the opinion of the speaker the officer referred to was worth as much, if not more, than the clerk in the Interior Department.

Minister King—if you will just give me a chance for a minute, you will see that under the head of "Miscellaneous" is an item of \$1,200 for "Electoral Registrar." It was explained that this amount went to the officer in question.

Rep. Robertson was in favor of paying a man for his work. If more was given him to do, then more salary should be paid.

Minister King thought Rep. Robertson was quite right, and favored his motion.

Minister Smith expressed himself of the opinion that too much work might be placed on the shoulders of one man. In order that the work should be properly carried on an assistant should be procured.

Upon being put to vote the motion of Rep. Robertson carried.

Water Works.

The matter of assistant clerk in the water works brought up a round of discussion.

Rep. Robertson wanted to know why an assistant was needed.

Attorney General Smith explained that there were times when the clerk had to go out to collect water rate bills. Everyone did not go to the office to pay these. Many had to be chased for money. No government office should be left vacant at any time during business hours, and it was for this reason that the office boy or assistant clerk had been procured.

Rep. Winston moved that the item pass as in the bill. Carried.

Rep. Richards wanted to know what the duties of the tap inspector were.

Minister King—He prowls around at night time and sees that no one steals water. He has enough to do.

The motion of Rep. Richards that the items regarding the markets pay roll and the assistant market keeper go to the Finance Committee carried.

Under the Public Works department the item of \$2,400 for draughtsman brought forth a great deal of discussion. Rep. Richards moved to strike out the item.

Rep. Robertson said he would support the motion of Rep. Richards. He had great respect for the superintendent of public works, but it seemed to him that he should devote his time to the higher duties of his office. Stripping and diving down into the water to inspect piles and putting on locks in needed places should be done by other people, not the superintendent.

Minister Smith said it was a very easy matter to criticize and condemn, but such criticism or condemnation was not necessarily true.

Rep. Rycroft was in favor of passing the item immediately. If the Attorney General kept on talking the salary of the draughtsman would be raised instead of killed altogether.

Rep. Richards spoke of the road engineer on Hawaii and wanted to know if he could not come down here for a while to help do the work that was intended should be given to a new officer, the draughtsman. As it was he had to "scratch around" to find enough to do.

In mentioning the Puna road as one of the things under the supervision of this man, Rep. Rycroft broke in, saying that no man was needed on that road; any simple Japanese laborer could do all that was required to be done on it.

The engineer need not even cast his eyes that way, so far as any work on the road was concerned.

The motion to strike out the item carried.

House took a recess at 11:55 until 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rep. Richards, from the Printing Committee, reported the act relating to sale of foreign merchandise had been type-written. He also reported that the act relating to a shortage in the police department had been handed to the President at 10:35.

Rep. Robertson moved that the act relating to the sale of newspapers be taken up under suspension of the rules. Carried.

Rep. Bond asked for a little more light on the subject. He gave his understanding of the bill and asked if it was correct.

Minister Smith related the circumstance of the arrest on Saturday and stated that this act was merely to allow holders of licenses to vend these papers.

Rep. Hanuna asked that the bill pass third reading. Carried.

All passed unanimously.

Board of Health.

Salary of secretary, \$3,600; passed.

Pay of Government physicians, \$36,000. passed.

Minister Smith said the pay for last period was \$36,472.00.

General expense pay roll, \$18,600.00.

Rep. Richards—What goes to comprise this amount?

Minister Smith read the list of employees in the board who are paid from this appropriation.

Rep. Richards wanted to know the duties of the various men, and Minister Smith gave the required information, going into detail of the duties of the executive officer of the board.

Rep. Richards—I would like to have action deferred on this item to be taken up a little later on.

Support of non-leprosous children, \$912.

Minister Smith—These children, so far as it is possible, are taken from their parents and placed with the sisters at Kalihi.

Rep. Robertson—What becomes of the

Minister Smith—There is no provision for them, but something should be done.

Rep. Rycroft—How many are there?

Minister Smith—I have not the information at hand.

Item passed as in the bill.

Removing garbage, pay roll, \$10,800.

Rep. Richards—Is there any revenue derived from this garbage?

Minister Smith—No, because it has never been clearly defined what garbage is.

Rep. Winston—Who does the work, the Government or private parties?

Rep. Richards—I understand the service is free to residents within certain districts. If the wagons cross the street—

Minister Smith—You are thinking of the odorless excavator. Persons within a certain radius have the vaults cleaned out free of cost, outside of that the cart is furnished free and householders pay draymen for doing the work.

Rep. Richards—I do not understand why we should not have a revenue. If people live in the city proper, it is evident they have a reason for it. If certain work is performed I think the people should pay for it.

Minister Smith—There are some things we cannot expect the citizens to pay for.

Rep. Winston—I believe it has been tried to have householders pay, and it has failed. This (to Richards) is a health measure.

Rep. Richards—Well, if they won't keep their places clean the Government should do it and make them pay for it.

Rep. Robertson—What we need in Honolulu is a sewerage system, even if we have to borrow the money to build it with. This free garbage system should be continued, and I move the item pass.

Rep. Richards—I want it to go to a committee. I believe the poor are not getting the benefit. It is the rich who are getting the service for nothing.

Minister Smith—You are mistaken.

Rep. Richards—Well, here's your town (moving his hand in the direction of Waikiki). I want to get more information. I know a hotel man on King street whose cesspool was running over, and he telephoned for the cart and had it pumped out free. He makes money by filling up his cesspool, that is, by keeping hotel. I move it go to the Finance Committee.

Motion lost; item passed as in the bill.

Quarantine pay roll, \$1,200. Passed.

Maintenance of hospitals, pay roll, \$7,200.

Minister Smith read the list of persons drawing pay.

Rep. Richards—What is the average number of patients?

Minister Smith did not furnish the information, but gave a description of the various hospitals on the islands.

Item passed as in the bill.

Act to mitigate pay roll, \$2,400.

Minister Smith stated the amount was a necessary expense from a sanitary point of view. Passed.

Segregation of lepers, \$38,400. Passed.

Insane Asylum.

Salary of Superintendent, \$3,600. Passed.

Pay of assistants, \$21,600. Passed.

Minister Smith wanted the item to go to a committee, as it had in the Senate. The item is an increase, and he wanted the members to understand the reasons. The increase in the number of patients is about 50 per cent. The character of the insane varies; some of the patients are quite violent, and it is hard to keep guards in the positions at low salaries. The improvements, too, in the treatment, as well as in the buildings and grounds, is quite marked, and the hospital has never been in as good condition as it is today. The guards must be fearless, at the same time humane. I would ask that the item be referred to a committee for investigation. Carried.

Continuing, Minister Smith said the out of town members should be on the committee, and they should examine the public institutions.

Forests and Nurseries.

Pay of commissioner, \$4,800.

Rep. Richards—What has this been raised from?

Minister King—From \$3,600 to \$4,800, after careful consideration by the executive.

Rep. Rycroft—And the commissioner is worth every dollar of it. It is due entirely to his efforts that the country is rid of the blight. His work is not limited to hours. He is always at it, from the time he gets up until he goes to bed. You can't pass him on the street without hearing something about lady-birds.

Passed as in the bill.

Salary of Professor Koebel, \$5,000. Passed.

Salary of gardener at nursery, \$2,040. Passed.

Salary of forester, Makiki, \$1,800. Passed.

Pay of the laborers, Makiki, \$1,080. Passed.

Third Class—Olive Horner and Ross Hall.

KOHALA, FEB. 17.

First Class—Alice Winter, Alice Horner and F. E. Greenfield.

Second Class—Sylvia Williams, May Bryan, Mary Rickard, Nora Rickard and Kate Horner.

Adjourned.

Recent Examinations and Results.

Following are the results of recent examinations for teacher's certificates held at places on the island of Hawaii:

HONOKAA, FEB. 8.

Speaker Naone appointed the following special committee to visit the insane asylum: Reps. Richards, Bond, Kaeo, Winston and Hala.

Adjourned.

HONOLULU, FEB. 17.

First Class—Sara W. Ostrom.

Second Class—Eliza Atkins, Emilie de Harne and T. E. L. Taylor.

Third Class—Mary Atkins and Tamar Hussey.

KONA WAENA, FEB. 28.

First Class—N. E. Lemon, Thos. Haase, George, Kanikau and Harry T. Mills.

Second Class—T. K. R. Amalu.

In the election for captain of Company H last night, Tim Murray was chosen without any opposition.

Minister Smith read the list of employees in the board who are paid from this appropriation.

Rep. Richards wanted to know the duties of the various men, and Minister Smith gave the required information, going into detail of the duties of the executive officer of the board.

W. C. T. U. SOLID FOR REFORM.

Subjects Discussed at the Meeting Show Society Aggressive.

About twenty-five ladies met at the parlors of Central Union Church yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing subjects relating to reform. Various matters which are to be presented to the Legislature by the combined committees of the Y. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U. were considered. Several bills which have been prepared were read and approved as the voice of the society.

Public Grounds.

Pay roll, Government buildings, \$4,224. Passed.

Pay roll, Emma and Thomas Squares, \$2,040. Passed.

Pay roll, Mausoleum and grounds, \$780. Passed.

Pay roll, Janitor and keeper Executive grounds, \$2,400. Passed.

Miscellaneous.

Honolulu Fire Department, regular pay roll, \$37,720.00.

Rep. Richards—Where's the money going to?

Rep. Robertson—Into the pockets of the firemen.

Minister King gave a brief history of the paid fire department and reasons for the increase of \$10,000.

On motion of Rep. Richards the item passed.

Pay roll, regular electric lights, \$13,000.

Rep. Richards—Is no one going to say anything about this item? You are paying the superintendent \$175 per month,

and give him a house to live in. At the same time he is drawing as large if not a larger salary from a telephone company.

Do you mean to tell me that—

Robertson—And he gives all his time to the telephone company) any firm or corporation is going to pay a man a salary of \$200 a month to perform certain duties if another firm is paying him \$175 for similar work. The thing is preposterous. The superintendent of electric lights neglects the Government work or the telephone company, and I am certain it is not the latter. I move the item be referred.

Pay of Electrical Registrar, \$1,200. Passed.

Pay of Veterinary Surgeon, \$1,200. Passed.

Rep. Richards—This Government has a veterinary surgeon and a meat inspector. I want to know why these can not be combined. The larger portion of the item could be saved.

Minister King—if there is any sickness on the other islands he has to go. The meat inspector could not leave to treat horses elsewhere. So far as I know, he treats all government horses free. If the chief of the fire department chooses to go outside to get treatment for the horses he must pay it out of his own pocket.

Rep. Richards—As this is the first reading I will let it pass, but if no one else takes it up I will.

Pay of keeper of powder magazine, \$1,200. Passed.

Pay of steward, Hilo Fire Department, \$240.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896.

Query Did the last earthquake create any new islands in this vicinity for the Comus and Pleasant to lay claim to?

The data obtained by Commissioner Marsden in connection with the canaigre industry is decidedly reassuring. There's no question that the canaigre root will grow in this country, and what remains to be proved is whether the soil will yield a product containing tannin in proper quantities. The returns indicate that a profitable industry can be built up, and that the canaigre planters will receive good, if not better, return for their labor than is obtained in other countries.

Senator Brown opposed the new port of entry at Kailua on the ground that it would furnish an additional loophole for opium-smugglers, "provided it is decided not to license the drug." We are pleased to note that the Senator anticipates that it is not the intention to license the drug, and has an eye out to place every barrier in the way of its being brought into the country. When his opium bill is killed, as it will be shortly; we trust that he will propose a measure increasing the penalties for opium-smuggling and opium-smoking to such an extent that the persons handling the drug will be driven from their nefarious occupation.

Newspaper reports of the oppression of foreign subjects in the Transvaal, and the general instability of the Boer government, are not unlike the treatment this country has received at the hands of some American papers. Notwithstanding the fact that peace reigns within the Transvaal, the London Times has printed extensive telegrams to the effect that the English section of the Uitlanders were oppressed. President Kreuger had the matter investigated, and the upshot was that the telegrams had not been received for transmission at either Pretoria or Johannesburg, although the Times published the news as coming from these places.

MEMBERS of the Legislature inspired with a desire to wipe out the military pay roll and use the money for building roads may rest assured that so long as the military force is in existence there is not much chance of the necessity arising for calling it into active service. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and it cannot be denied that there are disturbing spirits in this country and outside of it who would promptly take advantage of the opportunity which disbanding the entire military force would offer for creating dissension. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has given tangible proof that the expenses of the military department will be kept within a constantly decreasing amount, and that the appropriations placed at his disposal will be expended carefully and according to the present necessity.

It is with unalloyed gratification that attention is called to the conclusions of Bishop Willis on the opium question, given in another column. We appreciate the modesty of our correspondent in declining the position of an opium detective to which we recommended him. We cannot however withdraw from our first assertion that he is just the man for the place. He would add dignity to the detective force and his natural aptitude for discovering blemishes would be second only to Prof. Rontgen's X-ray in locating opium. Besides he could go here, there and everywhere without attracting suspicion. Another, and the principal reason why it would be a good plan for him to accept the

office of detective general is, that after holding the position for three months he would discover that even the Bishop himself would not be above suspicion among the class of people who are now talking of opium telescopes held to blind eyes, and thereby casting insinuations upon the integrity of public officials.

There are premonitory disturbances in the religious atmosphere of the city of Honolulu that presage a launching forth into a discussion of creeds and fine points of religious law. As a rule, general discussion is to be commended, but we have yet to see the religious wrangle that has not resulted in bringing out the weak points of human nature, and the leading opponents, in the ardor of the argument, doing the cause of Christianity quite as much harm as good. The wavering seeker after knowledge is left with his religious convictions in an inextricable muddle, and ten chances to one he will give up the whole business as a bad job. Teach men to read their Bibles and look to a personal God for the interpretation of the fine points. Creeds are, at their best, of man's manufacture, and while they may serve a purpose in holding the religious world together, they may, at the same time, serve as a boomerang to destroy religious unity in its broader and more Christianlike features.

BISHOP WILLIS makes the insinuating statement that, before any listen to the argument that the prohibitory opium law cannot be enforced, they should make a careful inquiry how the opium finds its way into the country, and whether the telescope by which the smuggling should be detected is not held to a blind eye. Since by the pleasant little back-handed compliment the good bishop pays to Government officials, he gives the impression that the smuggling telescope is held to a blind eye, we see other course for him to organize a campaign to find out how opium comes into the country. We appreciate the bishop's aversion to dabbling in anything that has a tinge of politics about it, but under the circumstances his duty in the matter seems to be very clear. Let him organize a telescopic campaign with every eye as clear as human eyes can be made, and discover the roads which opium travels. Having located the lines of traffic it is a very easy matter to block them, and in so doing the Bishop would make his name forever honored in Hawaii nei. Judging from his remarks we can but believe that the path of glory and duty points the Bishop to accept the office of an opium detective. If he will locate the blind eyes, he will render this Government a service that ought to entitle him to a pension. Knowing his love for the Government we hardly see how he can withdraw his hand from this work.

NEW YORK STREET RAILWAYS.

The Nixon Committee appointed at the last session of the New York Legislature, to investigate the street railway companies of the State have presented a report which may well attract attention in this country as well as the United States. The committee took evidence in all the leading cities of the State which probably contains as many miles of street railway as any State in the Union. The first assertion made is that railroads are quasi-public corporations, over which the Legislature by wise and prudent legislation should exercise dominion and control. They are creatures of statute and in the manner of their organization, the scope of their powers, their methods of issuing stock and the power to create obligations, should be nearly prescribed by law.

In the general change of nearly all the roads during the past five years from horse railroads to electric, it is noted that the capital has been increased much more than

was necessary to make the change. The committee finds that in some cases the companies are charged with stocks, bonds and other indebtedness ten times the actual cost of construction and equipment. In almost every instance the charges against the company for capital stock issued and general indebtedness exceed by several times the actual cost of the road real estate, plant and equipment. In this connection the committee recommends that the capitalization be limited to about 50 per cent. above the actual cost.

One of the points in the report that will doubtless precipitate sharp discussion is the disowning municipal ownership of the street railways. The position taken however is more of a reflection upon the character of municipal government than a blow to municipal ownership, as is evidenced by the following wording of the report: "As our cities are now governed, such ownership would convert the enterprises into powerful political machines detrimental to public welfare. Possibly it may be well some time for cities to build and own the road bed, but the time is not yet at hand."

When it comes to the disposal of franchises, the committee does not believe that paying either a lump sum or a percentage of the gross receipts has proved satisfactory, and the experiment of having companies bid against each other by offering a percentage of the gross earnings is called a fiasco. Making the franchises perpetual is also deplored. The suggestion made to the Legislature is that a bill be passed providing for all franchises to be sold by lease for a stated period—not less than thirty years—at public auction to the company offering the lowest rate of fare, and that the lease provide for a further reduction in case the receipts justify it.

The present Legislature of Hawaii ought to take some action that will lead to prompt renovation of our street railway systems on modern lines, and while the conclusions of the New York investigating committee are not directly applicable to the conditions that exist here today, they furnish wholesome food for thought.

TARIFF DISCUSSION.

Consequent to the apparent agitation among the viticulturalists of California, the general impression seems to prevail that it would be suicidal for this country, at this time, to consider any proposition to revise the tariff duties now in vogue, and that any increase in duties must necessarily work a hardship upon producers in the United States whose goods are not placed upon the free list by the Reciprocity treaty. The fact that it is possible to make a general revision in the tariff duties of the country so as to give the Reciprocity treaty a more liberal interpretation, and thereby send a larger number of purchasers to American markets, does not appear to have dawned upon the public mind of Hawaii or California.

There is a wonderful irregularity in the assertions made by the California wine merchants in connection with their trade with this country. In the first place, they cry out against the loss of trade resulting from the importation of Japanese saki. Later, by taking their cue from the vague rumor that there is a movement on foot to raise the duties on certain wine products they, according to the newspapers, make threats which tend to put an end to any legislation on tariff matters. The only conclusion that can be drawn from the situation, as it exists today, is that the California merchants have been misinformed, and, consequently, misled into taking action that will result in injury not alone to themselves, but to other classes of American merchants. It stands to reason that an Executive, a Legislature, and a people pledged to annexation to the United States are not going to favor any action that will in any way compromise our commercial relations with that country, and, as a matter of course, when

any class of American merchants state that they object to any tinkering with our tariff there is a general disposition to let the thing alone. When such objections are made, it is safe to say that our California friends have not taken into serious consideration where the influence they are exerting is going to land them.

They find cause for complaint in the Oriental competition, and are inclined to take this country to task accordingly. Certainly they must know that the Hawaiian Government, with its present treaties, is not in a position to say to one country "We will accept all your goods," and to another "We will allow none of your goods in our country."

The apparent effect of the threats of the California wine merchants has been to put an end to any consideration of our tariff laws by the present Legislature. Notwithstanding this apathy, there never was a time when the consideration of the tariff was of more vital importance than it is today; not only to merchants in the United States but to the merchants in Hawaii. It will be quite as suicidal for the present Legislature to defer all action on the subject, as it will to pass a measure making a general increase on all imports from the United States. If the Legislature is not ready to grapple with the tariff problem, the least that could be done is to create a commission to further investigate the question.

The only argument made against killing the opium bill before it was a day old was, that it was good for all concerned to have the question discussed. The legislators who favor the introduction of the opium bill simply that it may be discussed, cannot afford to refuse the tariff the same right of way. If this country is to allow a lassiez faire principle to obtain, it is very easy to forecast where the cheap products of the Orient will land the American producer and the Hawaiian purchaser.

QUESTIONABLE ECONOMY.

Since the guardians of the public treasury in the House of Representatives have made known their intention and partially carried out their promise to make a hole in the Appropriation bill, it becomes a pertinent question whether or no they are really working in the interests of public welfare in their attempts to cut down appropriations for the various departments. It is an easy matter to make the assertion that a public office is a "private snap," and quite another matter to prove that the routine work of a department can be successfully carried out by cutting down the force which the chief of the department has at its disposal.

We fully agree with the treasury guardians that the machinery of the Government should be run at the lowest possible expense, but they should mark well the fact that crippling a department is not economizing. One of the first items that has fallen a victim to the hand of the appropriation slayer is the salary of the draftsman in the Board of Public Works. The principal argument against this item appears to have been that the Superintendent of the department spent his time putting on locks and preparing legislative paraphernalia. In other words, the members, in order to establish their conviction that the Superintendent is paying too much attention to detail and not enough to the executive duties of his office, have cut off one of the most useful working arms of the office. This is one way of getting at the matter, but it is by no means business like. Another peculiar anomaly in this action is that it comes from the branch of the Legislature very properly regarded as a stickler in the advance of public works.

The members of this branch want roads, they want bridges, they want wharves, and we sincerely hope they will be successful in obtaining the object of their

desires; the development of the country requires these improvements, but the department under which this work is to be carried on must be thoroughly equipped in order to properly perform the tasks assigned to it. Legislative members will do well to bear in mind that the development of the country districts, the increase in population, and the construction of roads, bridges and wharves must necessarily increase the amount of detail work in the departments, and this means an accompanying increase of department clerks, consequently an increase of the salary and pay-roll appropriation. New offices created in the Board of Education, Judicial and Finance departments furnish timely proof of the point in question.

Even a Government cannot have all its cake and eat it. If the country is to advance along the lines mapped out there must be men supplied to do the work and the men must be paid. Economy is to be commended, but a parsimonious policy is destructive.

The choir of the second congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral will this evening begin rehearsing the music set apart for Easter Sunday.

All last winter Mr. Geo. A. Mills, of Lebanon, Conn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. At times it was so severe that he could not stand up straight, but was drawn over on one side. "I tried different remedies without receiving relief," he says, "until about six months ago I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. After using it or three days my rheumatism was gone and has not returned since. For sale by all druggists and dealers BENSON, SMITH & CO. Agents for H. T.

BY AUTHORITY.

HONOLULU, H. I., March 16, 1896. The regular Easter vacation of the public schools for the Republic of Hawaii will begin Friday, April 3d, and continue until Monday, April 18, 1896.

By order of the Board of Education

JOHN F. SCOTT,
Secretary.

4252-3t 1742-2t

RECORDS OF MARRIAGES.

All persons having in their possession the Marriage Records kept by any person authorized to solemnize marriage in these Islands, who may have deceased or have left the Country, are hereby requested, in accordance with the requirements of Section 5 of the Act approved December 30th, 1884, to deposit the same at the Interior Office.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 13th, 1896.

1742-3t

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

1—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 8 1-10 of an acre. Upset price, \$610.

2—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 44-100 of an acre. Upset price, \$100.

3—Lot at seashore, Waianae, Oahu, at mouth of the river, containing 4 acres. Upset price, \$100.

The sale of Lot 3 is upon condition that purchaser will within one year from date of purchase, erect upon the land a building suitable for purpose of small hotel, to accommodate not less than twelve persons.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

1735-1m

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, March 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock Noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land.

Lot 1. Land at Kalhi, District of Kona, Oahu, being a portion of land of Kahauiki, makai of the Government road to Ewa, containing 4 2-10 acres. Upset price, \$2000.

Lot 2. Land in Maalo, District of Kauai, Maui, containing 2 49-100 acres. Upset price, \$25.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may also be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

1737-8t



Mrs. Eliza A. Freeman

Ivy Poisoning

Eight Years of Suffering

Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: Dear Sirs:—We have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it to be all you claim for it. My wife was poisoned by Ivy when a young woman, and for eight years was troubled every season

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

with the breaking out and terrible itching and burning. I thought hers was as bad a case as anyone ever had. She was in this distressing condition every year until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has effected a perfect cure, without leaving any scars, and she has had

No Sign of the Poison Since.

She is well and hearty. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla after the grip with good results, and have also given it to our four children. We are all pictures of perfect health and owe it to Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. C. FAXMAN, Vandalia, Illinois.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c per box.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY.
Wholesale Agents.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth.

Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

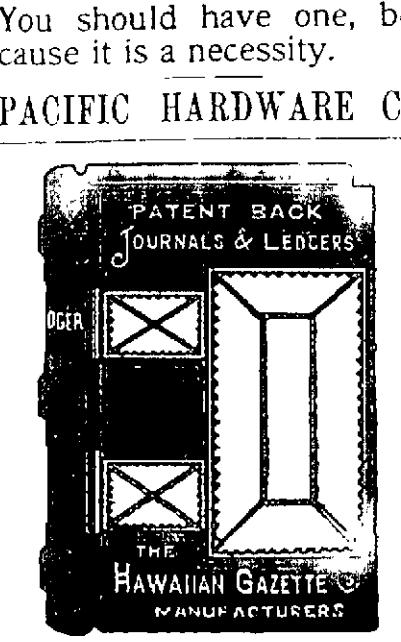
The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.



LOAN ACT INTRODUCED

Work in the Senate Yes-
terday.

COMMITTEE WORK IN HOUSE.

Want Fish Embargo Raised—Richard-
son from Hilo Active—Reassessments of
Property—Providing for Improve-
ment of the Deleterious Land.

Twenty-third Day.

THURSDAY March 19.
Every member of the Senate was
present when that body began the
business of the day.

President Wilder announced that a
communication had been received from
the House to the effect that the bill
relating to the sale of foreign news-
papers had passed the third reading and
was transmitted for the consideration
of the Senate.

The Printing Committee reported
copies of the bill to consolidate the
license laws; also Senator Holstein's
bill to amend the law on contested elec-
tions.

Senator Baldwin submitted the Act
making Kealakekua, Kailua, a port of
entry, with the report of the Commit-
tee on Commerce.

Senator Brown, from the Committee
on Passed Bills, reported that the joint
resolution on the shortage of the
Marshal's office, and the House bill re-
lating to a certain class of leases, had
been placed before the President.

The special committees on opium and
tax-law revision asked for further
time.

Senator Holstein introduced a bill
for recodifying the Civil Code by a
commission of three. Referred to the
Printing Committee. Senator Holstein
also introduced a resolution to pro-
vide the Senators with copies of the
session laws, to be returned at the
close of the present session. Passed.

Senator Brown's bill licensing the
manufacture of alcohol from island
products was read and referred to the
Printing Committee. He also intro-
duced the bill to reorganize the Judici-
ary Department.

Minister Damon's answer to Senator
McCandless' questions on taxation was
submitted in writing. The Minister
said he would read the figures if the
Senate desired. On motion of Senator
Brown the figures were referred to the
Special Taxation Committee without
reading.

Public Loan Bill.

Minister Damon introduced four
measures, as follows: An act to author-
ize the consolidation of the public debt
of the Republic; an act to define and
limit the powers of the Minister of Finance;
an act to provide for public
loan, and an act to authorize the Minister
of Finance to negotiate certain
bonds.

The act to provide for public loan
empowers the Minister of Finance, with
the approval of the Executive
Council, to issue the usual interest-
bearing bonds of the Republic from
time to time, to an amount not to ex-
ceed in the aggregate \$2,000,000.

No bonds are to be issued except in
pursuance of an act of the Legislature au-
thorizing the issue. All bonds shall be
issued as the Executive Council may
deem expedient, shall bear 6 per
cent. interest, payable semi-annually,
and shall be redeemable at such date,
of issue thereof, either by operation of
of issue thereof, either by operation of
a sinking fund or otherwise, as the Minister
of Finance for the time being, with
the approval of the Executive Council,
may determine. All bonds shall be ex-
empt from taxation.

The denominations of the bonds, cur-
rency, place of payment of principal and
interest, and period and method of re-
demption is left to the Minister of Finance,
to act with the approval of the Executive
Council. The Minister of Finance
may make arrangements for
registering the bonds in London, Paris,
New York, San Francisco or Boston,
and transfer the register to any of the
cities of registration, and also to trans-
fer any of such bonds and to receive the
interest payable thereon, and repayment
of the principal thereof in any for-
eign country.

The proceeds shall be devoted exclu-
sively to the purposes for which the
bonds are issued.

The Minister is authorized to allow a
discount on the bonds as he may see
fit; also, with the consent of the Ex-
ecutive, to make arrangements with
banks, etc., for the purchase of bonds,
at the discount mentioned, if necessary,
of an amount not less than \$250,000.

All bonds may be redeemed at any time
after the expiration of five years from
the passing of the act, by the payment
of 5 per cent on the amount of the
bonds, and after giving six months'
notice of the intention to redeem. The
power to issue bonds conferred by any
act passed in conformity with this act
shall not lapse or become void as the
result of a first issue, but may be ex-
ercised from time to time until the limit
of the amount authorized has been
reached.

The act to define and limit the powers
of the Minister of Finance in allowing
discounts provides that the discount
allowed on the bonds issued under the
Public Loan Act shall not exceed 5 per
cent on bonds issued under or in con-
formity with the said act bearing 5 per
cent interest, nor 10 per cent on such
bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest,
nor 15 per cent on such bonds bearing
4 per cent interest.

The commission which the Minister of
Finance is authorized to allow under
Section 9 of the Public Loan Act to any
person or persons, syndicate, bank or
company who may purchase, issue or
guarantee the subscription of, or who

may negotiate the sale or issue of not
less than \$250,000 in bonds issued under
or in conformity with the said act, shall
not exceed (in addition to the discount
before named) 2½ per cent. on the
amount of bonds so purchased, issued
or guaranteed.

Minister Damon stated that two acts
were necessary in connection with the
public loan, because the act authorizing
the bonds was printed in the bond,
but the conditions of the negotiation
and sale of the bonds may be changed
by subsequent legislation.

The bills went to the Printing Com-
mittee.

House bill No. 5, relating to the
care of Circuit Court records, came up
under the regular order of the day.
The bill passed the final reading with-
out a dissenting vote.

On motion of Senator McCandless,
House bill No. 11, relating to the sale of
foreign newspapers, was brought up.
The bill passed the first and second
readings, and was made the special
order for third reading Friday.

On motion of Senator Brown the re-
port of the Judiciary Committee on the
query of the Attorney General as to the
payment of legislative accounts was
taken under consideration.

The report was as follows:

"This committee does not think that
it was the intention of the Legislature
at the time of the enacting of the Audit
Act that the Legislature should be gov-
erned by its provisions of that act. Sec-
tion 1 of that act provides that 'All
persons who by any law, regulation or
appointment are now or shall hereafter
be charged with the duty of collecting
or receiving revenue or other money,
etc.,' 'Or without the duty of disbursing
moneys on account of the public
service shall become and be public ac-
countants, etc.'

"We do not think that the action of
the Legislature is contrary to Section
19, nor do we think that the Auditor
General has any supervision over the
accounts and payments incurred during
its sessions."

The following joint resolution was
submitted by the committee and unani-
mously passed the Senate:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the Republic
of Hawaii: That in their opinion the
provisions of the act entitled 'An Act
to regulate the receipt, custody and issue
of the public moneys, and to provide
for the audit of public accounts', ap-
proved August 4, 1882, were not in-
tended and do not apply to the pay-
ment of the expenses of the Legislature
during its sessions."

"We do not think that the action of
the Legislature is contrary to Section
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accounts and payments incurred during
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Planting the Standard



All hail Columbus! Behold the
great navigator as he lands. The
perils of the deep are past. The
clouds of fear have vanished.
The night of gloom has ended.
In the heavens the sun of success
shines resplendent. Morning has
dawned.

Imperiously the banner of
haughty Spain greets the day-
light. Upon its fluttering folds
are inscribed the destinies of a
new world. Its gleaming surface
marks a long advance in the evo-
lution of the human race. It
tells a story of prophecy unpar-
alleled, of development unap-
proached in the fullness of re-
corded time. It crowns with
triumph the efforts of genius.

The World's Fair contained no finer statue of the great
discoverer than this colossal figure. It commanded from its
pedestal the eastern entrance to the Administration building.
The majesty of its dimensions, the vigor and aggressiveness
of its expression and the artistic finish of its composition
made it admired as a genuine sculptural triumph.

Another Standard Proudly Displayed

at the Fair was that of

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A Standard of Excellence for Forty Years.

It was the standard of unequalled strength, perfect
purity and wholesome results. The award to Dr. Price's of
highest honors at the Fair furnishes conclusive evidence of
its superiority over all other baking powders.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

would be confusion if the two were con-
sidered together.

Rep. Richards said that the motion
of Minister Cooper would do very well
if it were not for certain items which
should be considered at the same time.
He referred to the items on military,
police department, odorless excavator
and possibly electric lighting also.

Rep. Rycroft supported the motion
of Minister Cooper. He believed that
confusion would result from a considera-
tion at the same time of the two
bills just mentioned.

Senate Bill No. 2, creating Kailua an
additional port of entry, was taken
from the table with the report of the
committee. The committee stated that
although there seemed to be no particu-
lar need for the port, the members
from Hawaii wanted the bill to pass,
and there was no particular reason why
it should not.

Senator Brown objected to the bill on
the ground that the new open port was
not necessary, and it might increase the
opportunities for smuggling opium. He
moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Baldwin supported the re-
port of the committee, on the ground
that the people of Hawaii wanted the
new port and there was no reason why
they shouldn't have it.

Senator Schmidt supported the re-
port on the same grounds.

Senator Brown accepted an amend-
ment to his motion, and the bill was
tabled.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Minister Cooper announced his in-
tention to introduce a bill to provide
for the improvement of land in the
District of Honolulu deleterious to
public health, and for the creation
and foreclosure of liens to secure the
payment of the expense incurred.

Under suspension of rules the bill
was read first time by title and
passed.

Speaker Naone announced the third
reading of House Bill No. 7 as the order
of the day.

Rep. Hulalani presented a petition
signed by 148 residents of the District
of Honolulu, praying that the restriction
made by the Board of Health, pro-
hibiting the taking of fish in the har-
bor of Honolulu, be removed.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Ry-
croft moved to postpone considera-
tion of the bill until another time, carried.

At 10:55 Rep. Winston moved that
the House adjourn to give the various
committees time to get up quickly ac-
cumulating work. Carried.

COMING THIS WAY.</div

TALKING ABOUT OPIUM.

able Speech by Ex Minister L. A. Thurston

OPEN AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETING

The Ex-Minister Thinks Legislature should Attend to Other Matters. Annexation the Key-note—Settle that First Liquor is Next Prohibition.

There were about fifty persons present at the American League hall last night to hear Hon. L. A. Thurston deliver an address on the opium and liquor traffic in Hawaii. The speaker was introduced by T. B. Murray president of the league in a few remarks. Mr. Thurston began his address by saying

Some days ago the suggestion was uttered in a evening paper the Star that it was regarding the organization of a third house. I believe it is a capital idea. What the people lack in Honolulu is an opportunity to compare notes on topics of public interest. The newspapers take up subjects of a political interest and go at it hammer and tongs. It would be better that we were to meet oftener and confer on certain aims and objects which are for the public good.

Such conferences should serve to soften the lines which divide the different nationalities on the islands.

"I was not asked, and have not come here to make a set address. I will speak on the bill before the Legislature, and trust there will be other speakers to follow.

"In regard to the liquor question, it is needless to say that the community is divided. We are all aware that only a short time ago Governor Tillman of South Carolina took up the cudgels in enforcing the law against illicit liquor selling, and in the enforcement of a law based on the Gothenberg system. You are aware that his action excited much feeling, and it was necessary to call out the entire State militia to enforce that act, and three-fourths of them threw down their arms. But Governor Tillman enforced the law against all opposition. Not, however, without first endangering the State in a civil war.

"There are those who earnestly believe prohibition is the only plan to follow, and they believe that anyone who opposes them is possessed of the devil. I do not believe in it, because I do not believe that any law can be stronger than the people behind it. In Honolulu the conditions are not right, the *heta* (the *heta* of people) is the success of any such measure.

"It is not a question to be discussed. There are graver measures to be legislated upon than whether or not the Gothenberg system is right. It is best to deal direct with the recognized evil. There are men here just as good as any, one who take and will take liquor until they die, it is not a matter on which we can draw lines.

No one who walks up Nuuanu street will say that whisky is not an evil, no one will say that the whisky business in Honolulu is not a bad thing. The saloon men are not a bad sort. I have done business with them and have ever found them honorable. But if we walk up Nuuanu street on a Saturday night and see the drunken men throwing away money their wages for the week's work can we do aught but regret the existence of the evil among us?

I know from experience that the liquor men are public-spirited but that has no effect upon the evil—it still remains.

The Gothenberg system has been established at various times in different countries not because the missionaries wanted it but because the conditions were such that the country demanded it and was willing to accept and enforce it. In German speaking countries where it is customary to baptise babies in beer, it has been adopted.

The use of liquor in some places has grown to such an extent that it is a nuisance to public health, but prohibition will not stop it to any material extent. It does not do to cut off the supply from the public if they feel that they want it.

Its use may be controlled perhaps by taking away the attractions, breaking up what have been the social centers. It is the social features of drinking that are bad.

It is a well established fact that a man can buy a bottle of liquor under the Gothenberg system, or act, and take it home with him, but it is also true that he will take but one drink at home to ten in a saloon. The Gothenberg system takes away these special and inuring features. The saloons are controlled by companies who turn over their profits to the Government and the people are indirectly benefited thereby.

In South Carolina the Government controls and sells liquor at 25¢ where it may be bought at the cheapest. The liquor is always pure and is sold only in bottles and at fixed prices. The State is not running the liquor business in fine times, there is no revenue to be had for it, but if it is, the many people south of Mason and Dixon's line will do it. The little is a lucky whiskey. Whether we shall take up the same law here is a question for the answer to be made. We are in a crisis, a time of great uncertainty with factions on all sides. There was an old three years ago a similar question leading up to the welfare of the people upon which the public good should be shoulder to shoulder. That question upon which we stand so united is annexation.

Until that is accomplished nothing else should be considered. The liquor question and some other measures are in connection.

trivial compared with the one great aim. The discussion of the minor matters creates feelings akin to strife.

The trouble in South Carolina was between the missionaries and any other class of people. It was between all classes in politics and out. The former friends of the Governor were then among the strongest opponents of the measure and the battle is not ended yet.

If the Legislature should pass such a law here and confiscate the property of the liquor men it would cause an excitement that would border on a revolution and while that was going on we could not stick together on any one issue. Annexation would be lost sight of I believe that in time we will have to adopt some plan to regulate, not wipe out the liquor business, but I hope the legislature will not bother with it while there are important matters to be considered.

Regarding the opium bill my friends say I am a heretic because I have not taken sides with the leaders in an effort to kill the opium bill. It has been published all over the world that opium was the cause of the overthrow of the monarchy. That is not so. That it was one of the causes I believe but so far as I am concerned it was very small.

I did not vote against the bill in 1892 nor do I feel today that it is not the best thing for the country. The complaint in 1892 was not so much against the passage of the opium bill but the manner of passing it. Men who had pledged themselves to stand with us and by us were seen coming from the Palace with leis around their necks and voted for the passage of the bill. Some people thought then, and do now, that the passage of such an act was murderous.

I do not think the financial side of the opium subject should be considered. Opium is an unmitigated evil anywhere, and compared with liquor it was an undivided evil. Liquor has always been used by our race, but there has never been a use of opium that does not work harm. It is a death-dealing evil that should not be kept on.

"Does prohibition prohibit?" This is not a new question. Under license is the use of the drug increased. Those of you who were here will remember how young men who began the use of the drug became total physical wrecks. Those who are not wrecks today are dead from the effects of its use. There are men here who say "There's no use trying to save the Kanakas; they are going to the devil anyhow, give them the same chance as the whites and let them get on if they can."

"But this is not the way to look at it. The Government must face things as they are. We have taken it upon ourselves, the task of conducting the affairs of Government, and it is as much a part of those duties to look after the Hawaiian as if he was a younger brother.

Prohibition does prohibit, to a certain extent; the police records show it and you seldom find a Kanaka arrested for smoking opium or having it in his possession. It is only those who have the habit who take the risk.

A stricter law should be made and a higher penalty fixed for the crime. The fine for having opium in possession should be \$200, with the option given to the culprit of leaving the country never to return. In that way from \$500 to 1,000 funds would be out of the country in a year. In this way the demand for opium would decrease, and the supply which tempts the smuggler would not be required. There never was an opium fiend in jail who earned his board, and that is only 18 cents a day.

"So much as against license. There is such a large profit in opium that there is no use trying to keep it out, and there is too much temptation to the forty-dollar policeman or the hundred-dollar customs guard to expect them to assist in keeping it out. They need not be bribed to pass opium that they know is on a vessel; they simply take couplets of hundred dollars to look the other way.

So long as these conditions exist we will have demoralization in the custom house and police department. Many of the cases come to the surface, but there are many we never hear of. It's evident that principals are brought to justice, and the public has grown not to expect it and they have become used to laxity in the law. The profit on smuggled opium is so high that the men can afford to pay largely for protection and the force is demoralized in consequence.

I believe it is preferable to remain as we are, but with an increase in the amount of fine because of the preponderance of evil that is against it. It has gone abroad whether right or wrong, that one of the reasons for the overthrow of the monarchy was the licensing of opium. We can hardly dare to pass a bill that the world believes was the cause of our government collapsing over John D. Spreckles, who is now a particular friend of the Government, has given it out as his opinion, and others hold the same. In my own mind I do not think it sound for the Legislature to take the matter up at this session, it will cause comment on the other side. There are other live issues, and opium is an old question; if it was not it would be different. Here it is thirty years old and it will do to let it remain as it is.

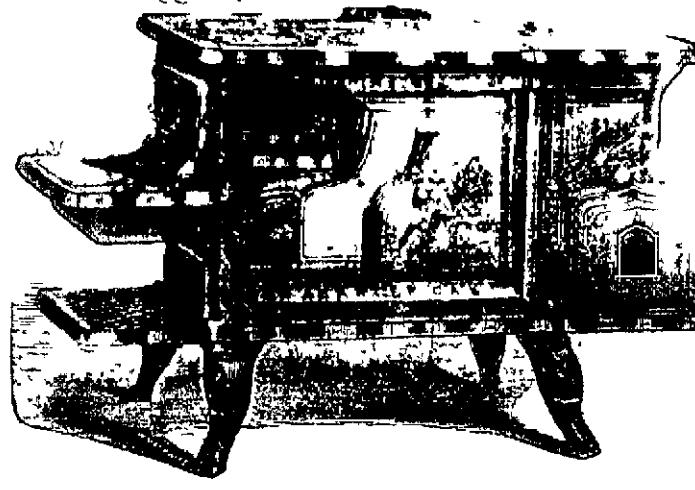
In the civil war in America many of Lincoln's friends abused him for not putting a stop to the war and letting the slave question go. He held the Government together on one single issue and he was faithful to his trust.

Let us work for annexation to the United States and when that is accomplished it will be time to take up small issues (Applause).

In the absence of A. G. M. Robertson President Murray called on T. B. Murray for a speech to which he responded graciously. Rev. H. W. Peck followed Mr. Lowe.

The funeral of the late Grace Toibert took place from the Catholic Cathedral yesterday afternoon. E. A. Williams was in charge.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

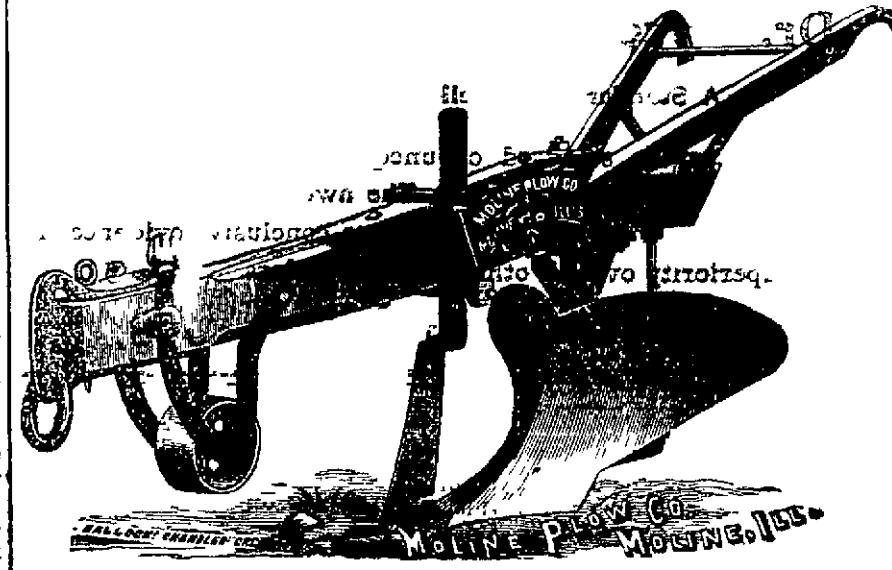
Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Dimond Block, 75-79 King Street.

There is a Time

For everything. And NOW is the time to break up your ground for planting cane. Plauters, after trying other kinds of breakers, have come back to the **Hall Breakers** as being the **Best Kind in Use**. We have sold a great many within a few weeks, but still have on hand a few 12, 14 and 15 inch. We also have a few more of the celebrated



Hall's Furrow Plows:

No plantation is fully equipped without one or more of these. We have in stock a few of the **WHEEL WALKING SINGLE PLOWS**. This is the best stirring plow ever introduced here, and has fairly revolutionized the cultivation on some of the Hilo and Kau plantations. TRY THEM!

Also, Hall's Steel **SIDE HILL BREAKERS**, for use on hilly ground, and in use on many of the plantations in places where a steam plow or ordinary breaker will not work.

A number of years ago we introduced from Philadelphia the "Planet Jr. Horse Hoe," and have sold hundreds of them all over the Islands. It is one of the best cultivators ever used on a plantation. We are selling a great many now, and have a few left. Now is the time to use them. Constantly on hand all sizes of

Rice Plows, Harrows, Buckeye Mowers, And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.

The Aluminum Cane Knife

That we have this year introduced has had a wonderful success. We got entirely out, but have just received a new lot. Read this letter:

Messrs. E. O. HALL & SON, Honolulu.

MANA, KALAI, January 30, 1896.

DEAR SIRS.—Regarding the aluminum cane knives which you sold us some time ago, allow us to state that same have given us the utmost satisfaction and we think them superior to any cane knife we have used. The knives are light and durable, and keep a very good edge. The handles are also a great improvement, and are well shaped for Japs. Our men always try to secure an aluminum knife in preference to others, which we think the very best recommendation. We remain,

Yours truly, H. P. FAYE & CO.

We have received other letters just as commendatory.

The TROPIC OIL

For Engine and Cylinder is meeting with great success. We thought we had enough to carry us through the season, but have got entirely out. We are expecting a new supply, however, any day, and can supply any orders that may come in, besides some now on our books for delivery. The "Tropic" is a Very High Grade Oil and has given perfect satisfaction where it is being used.

E. O. HALL & SON.

CORNER FORT AND KING STS., HONOLULU

Read the ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

FIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

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In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

IN VACATION—February 18, 1896.

THE CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY (Limited), vs. THE CLUB STABLES COMPANY (Limited).

Before JUDD, C. J., FBEAR, J., and W. R. CASTLE, Esq., a member of the Bar, sitting in Place of Whiting, J. disqualifed.

In order to entitle a party to sue for a receiver, it is necessary that he be a creditor in the property. But it is not necessary that the proper officers of the insolvent corporation be unwilling or unable to act. The stockholders may apply for a receiver.

The ultimate object of the bill—*in penden*—to which the appointment of a receiver must be made in the state, cannot bring such a bill. When the proper officers of the insolvent corporation are unwilling or unable to act, stockholders may apply for a receiver.

In this case, the winding up of the business of the corporation and distribution of assets is the object of the bill.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

This matter comes before this Court upon several appeals from a decree and rulings of the Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

The petition shows—that plaintiff and defendant are Hawaiian corporations doing business in Honolulu; that defendant is indebted to plaintiff in the sum of \$5184.65; that the business of defendant is managed by a board of directors elected at an annual meeting for one year, which board appoints a manager; that the said board consists of five officers, president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and auditor, S. F. Graham being secretary and treasurer, and also the manager, that said manager has recently left the country secretly, leaving "defendant's affairs in a very unsatisfactory and uncertain condition and that a majority of said board of directors are now in the country," that defendant has made no return to the Minister of the Interior since July 1, 1893; that there is now no legally appointed manager and no lawful board of directors in the country to manage defendant's affairs, take charge of the property or appoint a manager; that "plaintiff is informed and believes" that defendant is insolvent and if now wound up would be unable to pay his debts in full but that by careful management of its affairs and continuance of its business there is strong probability of its being able to meet its obligations; that if a receiver is appointed with authority to take charge of the property, collect accounts and carry on business as necessary from time to time, sell property under the direction and authority of the Court, the interests of all concerned will be best preserved. And it is prayed that defendant be summoned, that a receiver be appointed, and for such orders and decrees in the premises as shall be needed in the circumstances, etc.

Summons was issued on January 8, 1896, returnable forthwith. And a notice to appear addressed to J. S. Walker, attorney, and J. D. Holt, vice-president, was filed the same day. Upon this is endorsed their admission of service.

On January 8, 1896, the matter was heard, the two directors named being present, besides representatives of nearly all of the stock in the defendant corporation, and upon evidence being taken in support of the bill and on consent and request of the two directors and representatives of over 230 of the 250 shares, Cecil Brown, Esq., was appointed receiver.

The receiver at once took possession of the property of the corporation, and carried on the business, advertised for accounts, made collections, and received offers for the purchase of defendant's property. Upon the 5th of February, he filed a report showing debts of over \$10,000 and assets comprising a lease from Mrs. Moorhead, horses, carriages, feed and other paraphernalia of a livery stable, for which he had received an offer in a lump sum of \$4500. He asked for authority to sell the property, pay the expense of the receivership and distribute the remainder of the purchase price among the creditors pro rata, first paying Mrs. Moorhead the full amount of rent due her. Upon the 8th of February he filed a further report stating that he had been offered by two parties \$4750 and asked for instructions. Upon this an order was made that the property be sold at public auction on the upset price of \$4750. This sale has been postponed from time to time.

On the 23d January, 1896, papers were filed in the Circuit Court in equity entitled "J. W. McDonald, Margaret Moorhead and Ab Hin vs. Club Stables Co. Ltd. etc., and Cecil Brown, receiver." Although by the title it would appear to be a different action, it has been treated all through as a motion in this case and will be so regarded. Leave is asked to enter proceedings in bankruptcy against the Club Stables. The motion is supported by affidavits showing that Mr. McDonald and Ab Hin are general creditors and that Mrs. Moorhead is entitled to five months' rent in arrears. The motion for bankruptcy proceedings was denied, as were motions subsequently made for leave to distract to quash the proceedings and for permission to the receiver to raise money to pay the rent. Appeals were taken to this Court by Mrs. Moorhead, Messrs. McDonald and Ab Hin from the orders overruling such motions (except the last) and the order of sale and from the order of appointment of the receiver.

BY W. R. CASTLE.

The above proceeding comes before this Court on several questions, the most important of which is the validity of the appointment of a receiver. If this should be held invalid there would be no necessity for deciding the other questions as they would virtually be determined.

While it is true the appointment of a receiver is discretionary with the Circuit Judge, yet this discretion may be reviewed and, upon a proper showing, the order of appointment would be vacated. The principal object in which is urged by Mrs. Moorhead, McDonald and Ab Hin is, that the

Court has no jurisdiction to make the appointment, because there was no suit brought or pending to which the appointment of a receiver was auxiliary. But is this objection true? The petition sets forth and the evidence seems to show that the defendant is a corporation that is insolvent and that there is no one to take charge of the property or affairs, practically that it has been abandoned. It is further alleged that by careful management its affairs might be so wound up as to save property, prevent loss and destruction and enable it to meet its obligations. While there may be a lack of definiteness in the prayer for relief, its object is clearly seen to be that of saving the property of the corporation for the purpose of paying its debts. The appointment of a receiver is clearly auxiliary to this. Certainly this is very strong showing for equitable interference. And when it is shown to be the case that a corporation is hopeless insolvent and unable to carry out its objects for which it is created, the directors must be regarded as trustees of the property for the benefit of the creditors and stockholders, and it is then their duty to wind up the affairs of the corporation for the benefit of all concerned; and when further as is the case here the majority of the directors are absent from the country and all of them neglect to take any steps toward the execution of their trust and the majority of the stockholders also are hampered by provisions of their charter and by laws and perhaps partly in consequence of this and partly in consequence of lack of interest neglect to take such steps as may be possible for all interests, a Court of Equity may very properly appoint a receiver to do that which should be done but is neglected to be done by the quasi trustees.

Beach on Receivers, Sec. 404; 1 Morawetz on Private Corporations, Secs. 284-5.

It may be noted here that none of the authorities cited by either counsel conflict with the above views, but on the contrary those in point are in support of them.

There seems to be a mistake with regard to the position of the plaintiff in this matter. This is not a creditor's bill in any sense, and there is no necessity that it should be such. The relief asked is not, that assets which cannot be reached by law should be put in position by a Court of Equity to become subject to execution. It is on the other hand an application to save property from destruction in a manner peculiarly within the jurisdiction of a Court of Equity, in which a Court of Law would be not only helpless but the result of proceedings as desired by McDonald and Ab Hin would, on the showing made by the evidence, result in the probable destruction of at least three-fourths of the property to which creditors must look for the satisfaction of their claims.

There may be some doubt whether the receiver should be appointed at the instance of a mere general creditor as was done in this case. It appeared, however, in evidence that the petitioner was also a stockholder in the defendant corporation, and that the holders of most of the stock consented to the appointment of a receiver, and expressed the opinion that this would be for the interest of all concerned.

The petition may be amended by an allegation that the petitioner is also a stockholder.

The prayer also would better be amended so as to show more clearly the main object of the bill, the only particular prayer as it is from that for process at present being for the appointment of a receiver. Such amendments may be made upon terms to be named by the Circuit Judge.

The remaining questions before this Court which arises upon the various appeals are upon matters which are within the discretion of the Circuit Judge. This discretion does not appear to have been exercised improperly or without due consideration of the interests of all concerned.

The decree appointing a receiver is sustained on condition that such amendments be made, and the appeal is dismissed.

Hertwell, Thurston and Stanley for plaintiffs; A. G. M. Robertson and W. A. Kinney, for appellants.

Dated Honolulu, February 27, 1896.

OPINION OF JUDD, C. J.

While anxious to grant relief to the parties concerned in this suit, if it can be done consistently with the well settled principles of law, I am still unable to find that the bill is sufficient upon which to maintain the appointment of a receiver.

First. The bill does not show that the plaintiff has a real interest in the property of the Club Stables Company. The plaintiff by the bill is a creditor at large, having no judgment or lien of any kind in the property. The bill does not allege that the plaintiff is a shareholder in the defendant corporation. It seems to me, after a review of the law, that it is fundamental that the party applying for a receiver must have an interest in the property.

Beach, Receivers, Sec. 50; High, Receivers, Secs. 11 and 12. This is not a creditor's bill, nor is it intended to be, for the legal remedies are not exhausted.

Secondly. There must be a *pending suit*. It is not essential that the suit be a separate one. But the bill must have some ultimate object, within the province of equity, to be attained to which the appointment of a receiver is auxiliary.

The very purpose of a receivership is to preserve the property in controversy from danger of loss or injury until the rights of parties interested in it are determined, and the danger must appear to be imminent.

March 10, 1896.

company, who with the two officers now here (the vice president and auditor) constitute by the by-laws, the directors, disenable the directors to act. I do not think that the supposed peril of the leasehold is of itself a sufficient ground for equitable relief.

But I see no objection to share-holders holding the corporation hopeless insolvent, and its officers either unwilling or unable to act, obtaining the intervention of the court by the appointment of a receiver to wind up the business of the company, and distribute its assets.

This cessation of business and distribution of the assets of the defendant corporation would not be a legal dissolution of the corporation nor extinguish its franchises. To accomplish this the statutory method must be pursued. I think the bill is amendable even at this stage of the proceedings on terms, and if this is done, the motion to vacate the appointment of a receiver will be dismissed.

The other orders refused and appealed from, i.e., the refusal to allow bankruptcy proceedings to be begun, and the refusal to allow distraint for rent, and to forbid the sale of the property, etc., were properly made in the discretion of the court.

Honolulu, Feb. 27, 1896.

OPINION OF FEEBEAR, J.

I concur in the foregoing opinions, which seem to me to be substantially the same in effect. I will add merely that in thus concurring I understand that, while it is held that under the circumstances of this case, the affairs of a corporation may be wound up in a court of equity at the suit of a shareholder petitioning for himself and other shareholders, it is not intended to be held that under no circumstances may this be done at the suit of a creditor.

DOESN'T WANT OFFICE.

But Bishop Willis Likes Our Suggestion.

Opium Detective General Recommended to Pray Upon Contraband Goods—Heavier Penalties.

MR. EDITOR—With one exception, viz., the suggesting beforehand the incumbency of an office not yet created, it occurs to me that your article this morning has pointed out the true and only way for effectually breaking up the opium ring.

Let the Legislature create for the next two years an opium detector general, with the fullest powers of entry here, there and everywhere; let the incumbent of the office be a man who will do his duty like the Auditor General, without fear or favor, let the penalties for smuggling or conniving at smuggling be largely increased. Such drastic measures as those by which Japan got rid of the evil cannot be enforced here; for there, if I am rightly informed, no one was given a chance of yielding to the temptation a second time; but if twelve months of hard labor were meted out to all, without respect of persons and not allowed to be commuted for a fine, and if all contraband opium, instead of being stored in the custom house, were dumped into mid-ocean under the supervision of the detective, then it strikes me, such result would follow.

There may be some doubt whether the receiver should be appointed at the instance of a mere general creditor as was done in this case. It appeared, however, in evidence that the petitioner was also a stockholder in the defendant corporation, and that the holders of most of the stock consented to the appointment of a receiver, and expressed the opinion that this would be for the interest of all concerned.

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The very purpose of a receivership is to preserve the property in controversy from danger of loss or injury until the rights of parties interested in it are determined, and the danger must appear to be imminent.

March 10, 1896.

The Mauna Ala Safe.

John S. Walker called at this office yesterday and showed a letter from Captain Smith of the bark Mauna Ala, announcing the arrival of the bark at Port Adelade January 26th, after a passage of seventy-nine days, beating the Bertha seven days.

RETURNS FROM CANAIGRE

An Analysis Shows High Percentage of Tannin.

This is the Valuable Ingredient. Higher Than Product of Arizona.

During the first of the year Commissioner Marsden, who is keeping a careful watch on the development of the canaigre industry, sent some canaigre roots to Prof. Ingalls of Princeton. The tubers had been grown in the nursery grounds and were of only eight months 2 years. Prof. Ingalls

Per cent.

Moisture at 100 deg. C 10.93
Total extractive matter 6.60
Tannin 21.2

The latter part of January Mr. Marsden sent Prof. Ingalls another lot of roots, of a year's growth, taken from John Ema's plot at Pearl City. The results obtained from these were as follows:

Per cent.

Moisture at 100 deg. C 12.75
Extractive matter 50.42
Tannin 32.54

In his remarks upon the analysis, Prof. Ingalls writes as follows:

These roots were plainly moist, and I was not surprised at the rather high results for moisture at 100 deg. C. Thinner slicing and longer exposure to direct sunlight in a dry air would probably lower the per centage of water to 9 per cent, or perhaps even as low as 8 per cent, and therefore raise relatively the percentage of tannin and enhance the value of the root proportionately.

The principal point of interest in this analysis is the large amount of tannin shown in Hawaiian-grown canaigre. On this ingredient depends the value of the product and the success of the industry. The returns are highly gratifying and indicate that the soil of this country will produce roots with as high if not higher percentage of tannin than the soils of Arizona, where this industry has proved a success. In that State the amount of available tannin amounts to about 25 per cent. If the fields now under cultivation give as good returns as the experimental plots, the success of the country seems to be assured.

Let the Legislature create for the next two years an opium detector general, with the fullest powers of entry here, there and everywhere; let the incumbent of the office be a man who will do his duty like the Auditor General, without fear or favor, let the penalties for smuggling or conniving at smuggling be largely increased. Such drastic measures as those by which Japan got rid of the evil cannot be enforced here; for there, if I am rightly informed, no one was given a chance of yielding to the temptation a second time; but if twelve months of hard labor were meted out to all, without respect of persons and not allowed to be commuted for a fine, and if all contraband opium, instead of being stored in the custom house, were dumped into mid-ocean under the supervision of the detective, then it strikes me, such result would follow.

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The very purpose of a receivership is to preserve the property in controversy from danger of loss or injury until the rights of parties interested in it are determined, and the danger must appear to be imminent.

"Please ma'am," said the triumphant sprig, "I found this boy coming home with this nest from wood."

"Good boy," here's sixpence for you.

And as soon as that sixpence was changed the good boy gave the bad boy half. Then another couple would arrive. And so it went on, day after day

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day	High	Low	Mean	Low	Mean	High	Mean
Mon	10.21	9.21	9.71	8.21	8.71	9.21	9.01
Tues	17.6	2.4	9.51	7.4	6.6	9.10	9.12
Wed	18.6	5.22	11.37	9.21	9.6	11.10	10.6
Thurs	19.7	4.48	11.19	8.4	6.4	11.11	11.4
Fri	19.8	4.66	11.12	8.3	6.3	9.11	11.1
Sat	21.10	8.7	11.8	8.5	6.2	12.12	12.0
Sun	22.11	14.10	5.3	20.6	8.6	6.12	12.0

First quarter of the moon on the 21st at 5m.
The tides and moon phases are given in Standard Time. The times of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time is 12 hours behind, which is 11.30 a.m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Day	Barom	Therm.	Hum.	Wind.	Top.
Mon	29.93	70	60	W. N.	2
Tues	29.93	70	60	W. N.	4
Wed	29.93	70	60	W. N.	4
Thurs	29.93	70	60	W. N.	2
Fri	29.93	70	60	W. N.	2
Sat	29.93	70	60	W. N.	2
Sun	29.93	70	60	W. N.	2

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver.

On or About On or About

Australia, March 19 Australia, March 21

Belgie, March 23 Mariposa, April 3

Alameda, April 9 Gaelic, April 10

Australia, April 13 Australia, April 15

Rio de Janeiro, April 23 Monowai, April 25

Australia, May 4 China, May 6

Mariposa, May 7 Australia, May 8

Doric, May 19 Alameda, May 22

Australia, Aug. 19 Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 21

Australia, Sept. 23 Australia, Aug. 24

Coptic, Sept. 24 Australia, Sept. 25

Australia, Sept. 25 Mariposa, Sept. 26

Peking, Sept. 26 Australia, Sept. 27

Gaelic, Sept. 27 Australia, Sept. 28

Australia, Sept. 28 Monowai, Sept. 29

Australia, Sept. 29 Belgic, Sept. 30

China, Sept. 30 Australia, Sept. 31

Australia, Oct. 1 Australia, Oct. 2

Belgie, Oct. 2 Australia, Oct. 3

Australia, Oct. 3 Gaelic, Oct. 4

Monowai, Oct. 4 Australia, Oct. 5

Australia, Nov. 19 Australia, Nov. 21

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 21 China, Dec. 2

Australia, Dec. 11 Mariposa, Dec. 12

Doric, Dec. 12 Australia, Dec. 13

Alameda, Dec. 12 Coptic, Dec. 13

1896.

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Australia, Sept. 25 Mariposa, Sept. 26

Peking, Sept. 26 Australia, Sept. 27

Gaelic, Sept. 27 Australia, Sept. 28

Australia, Sept. 28 Monowai, Sept. 29

Australia, Sept. 29 Belgic, Sept. 30

China, Sept. 30 Australia, Sept. 31

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